



# Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin

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## National Weather Summary September 5 - 11, 2010

**Highlights:** The remnants of Tropical Storm Hermine produced a swath of heavy rain from central and eastern Texas into the middle Mississippi Valley. Storm-total rainfall topped 8 inches in numerous locations from central Texas into eastern Oklahoma, while 4 inches or more fell as far north as southern Missouri. Across the nation's mid-section, cool, showery weather slowed fieldwork on the northern Plains, while rainfall associated with Hermine clipped the southeastern Plains. Across the remainder of the Plains, mild, mostly dry weather favored summer crop maturation and early-season winter wheat planting. Farther east, rain soaked parts of northwestern and southwestern Corn Belt, while the majority of the Midwest experienced cool, mostly dry weather. Midwestern summer crops continued to mature at a faster-than-normal pace, although unfavorably dry conditions were a concern in parts of the eastern Corn Belt with respect to the upcoming winter wheat establishment season. Dry weather prevailed for much of the week across the eastern one-third of the nation, except in southern Florida. Southeastern fieldwork included harvest activities for corn, rice, and soybeans. Elsewhere, cool, showery weather slowed Northwestern small grain harvesting and planting, while dry weather promoted crop maturation and fieldwork in California and much of the Southwest.

A disturbance over the western Gulf of Mexico was upgraded to Tropical Storm Hermine before dawn on September 6 and made landfall later that day about 40 miles south of Brownsville, TX. At landfall, Hermine's maximum sustained winds were estimated to be 65 mph. In southern Texas, official peak wind gusts were clocked to 72 mph in Harlingen and 69 mph in Brownsville. Even as far north as San Antonio, TX, wind gusts reached 64 mph on September 7. Once inland, Hermine was a prolific rain producer, with totals between Austin and Waco, TX, reaching 15.62 inches at Georgetown and 11.26 inches at Fort Hood. On September 7-8, consecutive daily rainfall records were established in Texas locations such as Waco, Victoria, and San Antonio, with 2-day totals reaching 8.17, 6.59 and 6.52 inches, respectively. Elsewhere in Texas, Austin's Camp Mabry (7.04 inches on September 7) experienced its second-wettest September day on record, behind only 15.00 inches on September 9, 1921. Farther north, September 7-9 rainfall in east-central Oklahoma totaled 10.35 inches near Eufaula. By September 9, heavy rain shifted into the Mid-South, where daily-record amounts included 4.56 inches in Harrison, AR, and 3.54 inches in West Plains, MO. Harrison's 3-day (September 7-9) rainfall totaled 6.57 inches.

Elsewhere, heavy showers were mostly confined to southern Florida and the North. On September 6, daily-record amounts in Florida reached 5.10 inches in Fort Lauderdale and 1.93 inches in Melbourne. In North Dakota, record-setting totals for September 6 included 2.12 inches in Bismarck and 1.99 inches in Fargo. Other daily-record amounts for September 6 were 1.56 inches in St. Cloud, MN, and 1.22 inches in Mobridge, SD. Farther west, Portland, OR (1.55 inches on September 7), experienced its wettest day since January 1, 2009, when 2.49 inches fell. Portland also noted its wettest hour on record, with 1.03 inches falling between 8 and 9 pm (previously, 0.9 inch in a 1-hour period on May 24, 2008). Northwestern daily-record totals for September 7 included 0.87 inch in Hillsboro, OR, and 0.57 inch in Vancouver, WA. On September 9, Elko, NV, netted a daily-record rainfall of 0.59 inch. At an elevation of 8,800 feet in Lamoille Canyon, NV, southeast of Elko, 7 inches of snow fell on September 9-10. Meanwhile in the northern Rockies, 5 inches of snow accumulated at Darkhorse Lake in Beaverhead County, MT. Daily-record precipitation totals in western Montana for September 9 reached 1.59 inches in Wisdom and 1.15 inches in Lincoln. As the week drew to a close, daily-record totals across the interior Southeast for September 11 included 1.74 inches in Knoxville, TN, and 1.73 inches in London, KY.

Early-week heat on the Plains resulted in daily-record highs for September 5 in locations such as Liberal, KS (106 degrees

F), and Sidney, NE (100 degrees F). Clayton, NM (99 degrees F on September 5), tied a monthly record previously established on September 3, 1947, and September 5, 1948. Meanwhile, an early-week cool spell in the Midwest and East was quickly replaced by a late-season heat wave. Daily-record lows for September 5 included 41 degrees F in Appleton, WI; 42 degrees F in Zanesville, OH; and 49 degrees F in Vicksburg, MS. Three days later, on September 8, highs soared to daily-record levels in Wilmington, NC (94 degrees F), and Georgetown, DE (92 degrees F). Philadelphia, PA (91 degrees F on September 8), tied a 1991 record with its 53rd day of 90-degree heat this year. Trenton, NJ (92 degrees F on September 8), extended its record of 90-degree readings to 51 days (previously, 47 days in 1983). Record-setting heat returned to the South by week's end, when daily-record highs included 100 degrees F (on September 11) in Shreveport, LA, and 99 degrees F (on September 10) in Columbus, GA. In contrast, chilly air settled across the West for much of the week. Burns, OR, opened the week with consecutive daily-record lows (28 and 25 degrees F) on September 5-6, followed by another record (24 degrees F) on September 10. Widespread freezes occurred in the Great Basin and the Intermountain West, where daily-record lows included 26 degrees F (on September 6) in Ely, NV, and 21 degrees F (on September 7) in Randolph, UT. Casper, WY, posted consecutive daily-record lows (33 and 28 degrees F) on September 6-7. In Nebraska, daily-record lows for September 7 dipped to 34 degrees F in North Platte and 35 degrees F in Sidney.

Mild but wet weather prevailed in much of Alaska. Daily-record highs were established in locations such as Bettles (69 degrees F on September 9) and King Salmon (65 degrees F on September 11). Meanwhile, McGrath (0.83 inch) netted a daily-record rainfall total for September 7, followed the next day by a record (0.78 inch) in Fairbanks. On September 8-9, a 24-hour precipitation record for September was broken in Tok, where 1.46 inches fell (previously, 1.33 inches on September 1-2, 2001). Farther south, there was little change in Hawaii's drought situation. Periodic showers continued to fall, but amounts were generally lighter than normal. On the Big Island, Hilo's September 1-11 rainfall of 0.86 inch (25 percent of normal) left its year-to-date total at 35.16 inches (41 percent).

*National Weather Summary provided by USDA's World Agricultural Outlook Board.  
For more information, call (202) 720-2397.*

## Agricultural Summary

### September 6 – September 12, 2010

**Highlights:** Remnants of Tropical Storm Hermine brought much needed rain to parts of Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas. Most notably in Texas, many areas of the State received up to 6 inches of rainfall with the south central areas receiving up to 10 inches of precipitation. Rainfall in these States will help replenish soil moisture supplies that have been depleted by recent hot and dry weather. Despite the presence of this storm system, temperatures were warm for most of the southern States. Elsewhere, the western third of the country and much of the Corn Belt experienced unseasonably cool temperatures.

**Corn:** By week's end, 93 percent of the corn crop was at or beyond the dented stage, 29 percentage points ahead of last year and 10 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Beneficial growing conditions throughout much of the major corn-producing areas continue to produce rapid crop development. An additional 19 percent of the crop had reached the maturity stage during the week to total 52 percent by week's end. Nationally, maturity development was 40 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 points ahead of the 5-year average. Of the 18 major corn-producing States, only Colorado and Texas were behind the 5-year average. Eleven percent of the Nation's crop had been harvested by September 12, eight percentage points ahead of last year and 5 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. At least half of the corn crop had been harvested in Kentucky, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, with Tennessee the most advanced at 72 percent. Overall, 68 percent of the corn crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from both ratings last week and from the same time last year.

**Soybeans:** Nationally, leaves were dropping on 38 percent of the soybean acreage by September 12, twenty-two percentage points ahead of last year and 8 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Leaf drop in Indiana and Kentucky was significantly ahead of normal, at 28 and 33 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average, respectively. Overall, 63 percent of the soybean crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week and 5 percentage points below the same time last year.

**Cotton:** Nationwide, bolls were opening on 56 percent of this year's cotton acreage, 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 15 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Texas, cotton in the High Plains continued to develop well as a result of prevailing warm temperatures and accumulated heat units. By week's end, producers had harvested 8 percent of this year's acreage, slightly ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Harvest was most advanced in Louisiana, where progress was 24 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 59 percent of the cotton crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down slightly from ratings last week but 8 percentage points better than the same time last year.

**Sorghum:** By September 12, sorghum coloring had advanced to 85 percent complete, 17 percentage points ahead of last year and 11 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. With mostly sunny and warmer than normal temperatures across most of Kansas, the largest sorghum-producing State, coloring of the crop advanced 15 percentage points during the week. Sorghum at or beyond the mature stage reached 38 percent by week's end, 6 percentage points ahead of last year but on par with the 5-year average. Harvest began in Oklahoma and South Dakota during the week. Overall, 21 percent of the sorghum crop was harvested by September 12, five percentage points behind last year and 7 points behind the 5-year average. Overall, 62 percent of the sorghum crop was reported in good to excellent condition, unchanged from ratings last week but 12 percentage points better than the same time last year.

**Rice:** Harvest advanced 9 percentage points during the week to reach 54 percent complete, 23 percentage points ahead of last year and 20 percentage points ahead of the 5-year average. In Arkansas, the largest rice-producing State, harvest was 59 percent complete, 40 percentage points ahead of last year and 33 points ahead of the 5-year average. Overall, 64 percent of the rice crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 4 percentage points from ratings last week but slightly better than the same time last year.

**Small Grains:** By week's end, barley producers had harvested 84 percent of this year's crop, 3 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. Harvest lagged behind normal by 11 percentage points in Idaho and by 24 points in Montana, two of the three largest barley-producing States.

Eighty-three percent of the spring wheat crop was harvested by week's end, 16 percentage points ahead of last year but 8 percentage points behind the 5-year average. In Washington, producers were winding down harvest activities while harvest was concluded in South Dakota.

**Other Crops:** Peanut harvest was underway in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina by week's end, with 2 percent of the National crop harvested, on par with both last year and the 5-year average. Overall, 57 percent of the peanut crop was reported in good to excellent condition, down 3 percentage points from ratings last week and 13 points below the same time last year.

## Corn Dented – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 92% of the 2009 corn acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 12, 2009	September 5, 2010	September 12, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado .....	55	55	70	63
Illinois .....	54	93	97	83
Indiana .....	57	91	96	79
Iowa .....	73	90	97	83
Kansas .....	85	92	98	93
Kentucky .....	91	94	98	94
Michigan .....	38	85	94	73
Minnesota .....	52	85	94	83
Missouri .....	84	88	94	91
Nebraska .....	83	83	92	89
North Carolina .....	100	100	100	99
North Dakota .....	22	77	86	66
Ohio .....	64	80	90	80
Pennsylvania .....	54	65	73	71
South Dakota .....	55	79	85	81
Tennessee .....	96	99	100	99
Texas .....	94	83	92	96
Wisconsin .....	37	76	87	62
18 States .....	64	86	93	83

## Corn Mature – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 92% of the 2009 corn acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 12, 2009	September 5, 2010	September 12, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado .....	16	3	10	21
Illinois .....	6	57	79	39
Indiana .....	6	46	69	28
Iowa .....	7	34	62	29
Kansas .....	30	49	70	53
Kentucky .....	42	75	87	71
Michigan .....	2	37	60	20
Minnesota .....	1	12	28	20
Missouri .....	32	51	65	60
Nebraska .....	9	8	26	22
North Carolina .....	93	93	96	93
North Dakota .....	-	14	24	17
Ohio .....	10	24	50	16
Pennsylvania .....	10	13	31	31
South Dakota .....	5	9	21	18
Tennessee .....	48	88	95	79
Texas .....	72	58	73	77
Wisconsin .....	3	15	27	15
18 States .....	12	33	52	32

- Represents zero.

## Corn Harvested – Selected States

[These 18 States harvested 94% of the 2009 corn acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 12, 2009	September 5, 2010	September 12, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado .....	2	-	-	1
Illinois .....	-	7	18	6
Indiana .....	-	5	13	2
Iowa .....	-	1	3	1
Kansas .....	3	15	28	14
Kentucky .....	5	33	54	19
Michigan .....	-	1	4	1
Minnesota .....	-	-	-	-
Missouri .....	6	16	23	22
Nebraska .....	-	-	2	2
North Carolina .....	35	48	67	41
North Dakota .....	-	-	-	-
Ohio .....	-	-	3	-
Pennsylvania .....	3	2	6	7
South Dakota .....	-	-	-	-
Tennessee .....	5	51	72	34
Texas .....	68	44	50	66
Wisconsin .....	-	-	-	-
18 States .....	3	6	11	6

- Represents zero.

## Corn Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 12, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Colorado .....	1	3	18	61	17
Illinois .....	5	11	25	45	14
Indiana .....	5	12	27	42	14
Iowa .....	4	8	20	45	23
Kansas .....	3	9	27	49	12
Kentucky .....	5	15	34	40	6
Michigan .....	2	7	19	45	27
Minnesota .....	1	2	7	53	37
Missouri .....	7	17	30	37	9
Nebraska .....	1	3	13	57	26
North Carolina .....	17	17	31	28	7
North Dakota .....	2	3	13	57	25
Ohio .....	2	9	26	48	15
Pennsylvania .....	7	21	24	36	12
South Dakota .....	2	9	25	47	17
Tennessee .....	8	14	31	38	9
Texas .....	10	9	19	45	17
Wisconsin .....	1	4	13	41	41
18 States .....	4	8	20	47	21
Previous week .....	3	8	20	47	22
Previous year .....	3	6	22	49	20

## Soybeans Dropping Leaves – Selected States

[These 18 States planted 95% of the 2009 soybean acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 12, 2009	September 5, 2010	September 12, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	19	27	36	31
Illinois .....	3	17	42	23
Indiana .....	14	39	60	32
Iowa .....	16	9	32	29
Kansas .....	20	9	20	26
Kentucky .....	17	30	53	20
Louisiana .....	60	62	71	67
Michigan .....	3	15	38	22
Minnesota .....	14	12	37	33
Mississippi .....	48	72	75	69
Missouri .....	7	5	12	14
Nebraska .....	12	4	20	17
North Carolina .....	7	3	14	13
North Dakota .....	5	18	36	40
Ohio .....	22	29	52	33
South Dakota .....	43	30	48	49
Tennessee .....	23	37	49	43
Wisconsin .....	5	8	25	23
18 States .....	16	19	38	30

## Soybean Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 12, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	5	19	34	33	9
Illinois .....	4	7	25	49	15
Indiana .....	6	13	29	40	12
Iowa .....	3	7	21	47	22
Kansas .....	5	12	32	44	7
Kentucky .....	8	22	43	20	7
Louisiana .....	1	6	28	54	11
Michigan .....	3	6	24	46	21
Minnesota .....	1	2	9	57	31
Mississippi .....	7	14	29	38	12
Missouri .....	6	13	33	38	10
Nebraska .....	2	3	15	55	25
North Carolina .....	8	19	32	36	5
North Dakota .....	2	2	11	60	25
Ohio .....	2	9	29	46	14
South Dakota .....	2	11	25	49	13
Tennessee .....	8	17	30	38	7
Wisconsin .....	1	2	14	44	39
18 States .....	4	9	24	46	17
Previous week .....	3	9	24	46	18
Previous year .....	2	6	24	51	17

## Cotton Bolls Opening – Selected States

[These 15 States planted 99% of the 2009 cotton acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 12, 2009	September 5, 2010	September 12, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama .....	23	62	73	54
Arizona .....	72	50	70	73
Arkansas .....	33	82	88	64
California .....	33	22	25	39
Georgia .....	30	64	73	45
Kansas .....	13	25	30	13
Louisiana .....	80	90	97	85
Mississippi .....	61	86	92	74
Missouri .....	17	71	79	51
North Carolina .....	46	65	82	58
Oklahoma .....	34	34	55	31
South Carolina .....	56	31	49	45
Tennessee .....	30	68	79	56
Texas .....	29	23	41	30
Virginia .....	39	12	40	63
15 States .....	33	41	56	41

## Cotton Harvested – Selected States

[These 15 States harvested 99% of the 2009 cotton acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 12, 2009	September 5, 2010	September 12, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama .....	-	-	5	3
Arizona .....	14	5	10	10
Arkansas .....	-	4	9	2
California .....	-	-	-	-
Georgia .....	-	1	3	1
Kansas .....	-	-	-	-
Louisiana .....	3	16	33	9
Mississippi .....	-	9	19	5
Missouri .....	-	-	3	3
North Carolina .....	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma .....	-	-	-	-
South Carolina .....	-	-	-	-
Tennessee .....	-	-	4	1
Texas .....	13	9	10	15
Virginia .....	-	-	1	-
15 States .....	7	6	8	8

- Represents zero.



## Cotton Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 12, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama .....	7	24	39	29	1
Arizona .....	-	1	8	68	23
Arkansas .....	1	5	32	42	20
California .....	-	-	15	55	30
Georgia .....	11	20	30	31	8
Kansas .....	2	5	32	55	6
Louisiana .....	1	14	31	50	4
Mississippi .....	4	10	28	46	12
Missouri .....	12	20	27	36	5
North Carolina .....	5	16	37	34	8
Oklahoma .....	2	11	38	35	14
South Carolina .....	1	10	30	52	7
Tennessee .....	1	3	27	57	12
Texas .....	2	6	28	47	17
Virginia .....	9	27	47	17	-
15 States .....	3	9	29	45	14
Previous week .....	3	9	28	45	15
Previous year .....	9	10	30	40	11

- Represents zero.

## Sugarbeets Harvested – Selected States

[These 4 States harvested 84% of the 2009 sugarbeet acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 12, 2009	September 5, 2010	September 12, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho .....	-	(NA)	-	-
Michigan .....	-	(NA)	11	-
Minnesota .....	4	(NA)	9	4
North Dakota .....	4	(NA)	9	4
4 States .....	3	(NA)	8	3

- Represents zero.

(NA) Not available.

## Peanuts Harvested – Selected States

[These 8 States harvested 98% of the 2009 peanut acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 12, 2009	September 5, 2010	September 12, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama .....	-	(NA)	-	1
Florida .....	17	(NA)	14	8
Georgia .....	1	(NA)	1	1
North Carolina .....	-	(NA)	-	1
Oklahoma .....	-	(NA)	-	-
South Carolina .....	5	(NA)	5	3
Texas .....	-	(NA)	-	1
Virginia .....	-	(NA)	-	-
8 States .....	2	(NA)	2	2

- Represents zero.

(NA) Not available.

## Peanut Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 12, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Alabama .....	4	12	51	26	7
Florida .....	-	10	16	63	11
Georgia .....	2	11	34	42	11
North Carolina .....	4	11	53	31	1
Oklahoma .....	1	1	24	58	16
South Carolina .....	-	1	26	64	9
Texas .....	-	1	12	57	30
Virginia .....	27	30	31	12	-
8 States .....	2	9	32	44	13
Previous week .....	1	7	32	48	12
Previous year .....	-	2	28	57	13

- Represents zero.

## Sorghum Coloring – Selected States

[These 11 States planted 98% of the 2009 sorghum acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 12, 2009	September 5, 2010	September 12, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	100	100	100	100
Colorado .....	67	55	70	65
Illinois .....	64	78	89	77
Kansas .....	64	69	84	71
Louisiana .....	100	100	100	100
Missouri .....	61	80	86	75
Nebraska .....	51	69	93	75
New Mexico .....	23	29	35	39
Oklahoma .....	60	62	69	62
South Dakota .....	78	89	94	84
Texas .....	75	80	87	78
11 States .....	68	74	85	74

## Sorghum Mature – Selected States

[These 11 States planted 98% of the 2009 sorghum acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 12, 2009	September 5, 2010	September 12, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	91	100	100	92
Colorado .....	31	12	20	25
Illinois .....	7	17	52	38
Kansas .....	4	9	19	13
Louisiana .....	100	100	100	99
Missouri .....	20	35	50	36
Nebraska .....	-	1	3	7
New Mexico .....	-	-	1	4
Oklahoma .....	15	21	35	22
South Dakota .....	10	11	22	16
Texas .....	66	56	61	68
11 States .....	32	30	38	38

- Represents zero.

## Sorghum Harvested – Selected States

[These 11 States harvested 99% of the 2009 sorghum acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 12, 2009	September 5, 2010	September 12, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	33	77	89	54
Colorado .....	5	-	-	2
Illinois .....	-	2	15	4
Kansas .....	-	2	3	3
Louisiana .....	92	93	98	89
Missouri .....	1	6	12	9
Nebraska .....	-	-	-	-
New Mexico .....	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma .....	2	-	13	8
South Dakota .....	1	-	1	1
Texas .....	64	44	45	66
11 States .....	26	19	21	28

- Represents zero.

## Sorghum Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 12, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	4	20	55	19	2
Colorado .....	2	8	26	50	14
Illinois .....	6	5	30	47	12
Kansas .....	3	10	30	49	8
Louisiana .....	1	1	30	68	-
Missouri .....	2	7	28	57	6
Nebraska .....	-	2	19	58	21
New Mexico .....	-	-	38	58	4
Oklahoma .....	2	4	31	48	15
South Dakota .....	1	4	19	64	12
Texas .....	1	6	30	53	10
11 States .....	2	7	29	52	10
Previous week .....	3	8	27	53	9
Previous year .....	11	10	29	40	10

- Represents zero.

## Rice Harvested – Selected States

[These 6 States harvested 100% of the 2009 rice acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 12, 2009	September 5, 2010	September 12, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	19	47	59	26
California .....	7	-	-	6
Louisiana .....	85	80	87	82
Mississippi .....	25	50	67	32
Missouri .....	14	23	41	16
Texas .....	90	97	98	92
6 States .....	31	45	54	34

- Represents zero.

## Rice Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 12, 2010

[National crop conditions for selected States are weighted based on 2009 planted acreage]

State	Very poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Arkansas .....	3	9	33	40	15
California .....	-	5	25	65	5
Louisiana .....	-	2	25	56	17
Mississippi .....	1	4	19	47	29
Missouri .....	-	1	10	57	32
Texas .....	1	3	36	48	12
6 States .....	2	6	28	48	16
Previous week .....	1	4	27	51	17
Previous year .....	2	6	29	43	20

- Represents zero.

## Spring Wheat Harvested – Selected States

[These 6 States harvested 99% of the 2009 spring wheat acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 12, 2009	September 5, 2010	September 12, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho .....	88	58	69	93
Minnesota .....	67	100	100	92
Montana .....	71	38	56	89
North Dakota .....	54	80	85	88
South Dakota .....	99	99	100	100
Washington .....	99	87	95	98
6 States .....	67	76	83	91

## Barley Harvested – Selected States

[These 5 States harvested 81% of the 2009 barley acreage]

State	Week ending			2005-2009 Average
	September 12, 2009	September 5, 2010	September 12, 2010	
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Idaho .....	81	64	77	88
Minnesota .....	77	100	100	95
Montana .....	77	58	65	89
North Dakota .....	82	94	97	96
Washington .....	99	93	95	97
5 States .....	81	78	84	92

## Pasture and Range Condition – Selected States: Week Ending September 12, 2010

[National pasture and range conditions for selected States are weighted based on pasture acreage and/or livestock inventories]

State	Very poor (percent)	Poor (percent)	Fair (percent)	Good (percent)	Excellent (percent)
Alabama .....	10	30	42	18	-
Arizona .....	24	14	20	30	12
Arkansas .....	17	34	43	6	-
California .....	5	30	25	40	-
Colorado .....	1	11	44	42	2
Connecticut .....	5	54	35	6	-
Delaware .....	8	17	42	30	3
Florida .....	1	1	15	55	28
Georgia .....	10	26	42	20	2
Idaho .....	1	13	32	52	2
Illinois .....	5	10	37	40	8
Indiana .....	24	30	32	13	1
Iowa .....	2	5	25	50	18
Kansas .....	4	12	38	42	4
Kentucky .....	17	32	22	26	3
Louisiana .....	6	16	38	35	5
Maine .....	2	23	46	23	6
Maryland .....	21	26	28	24	1
Massachusetts .....	-	-	49	51	-
Michigan .....	4	12	39	37	8
Minnesota .....	-	1	13	63	23
Mississippi .....	5	24	38	29	4
Missouri .....	11	14	36	34	5
Montana .....	3	7	36	45	9
Nebraska .....	1	4	18	66	11
Nevada .....	3	9	63	24	1
New Hampshire .....	8	7	20	65	-
New Jersey .....	10	40	30	20	-
New Mexico .....	4	12	31	50	3
New York .....	1	7	34	51	7
North Carolina .....	9	28	33	28	2
North Dakota .....	-	6	30	54	10
Ohio .....	7	23	37	27	6
Oklahoma .....	8	18	46	26	2
Oregon .....	13	17	46	21	3
Pennsylvania .....	26	22	38	10	4
Rhode Island .....	-	-	16	84	-
South Carolina .....	8	20	32	40	-
South Dakota .....	4	11	24	49	12
Tennessee .....	10	23	39	26	2
Texas .....	6	19	40	30	5
Utah .....	1	4	28	56	11
Vermont .....	-	33	39	28	-
Virginia .....	27	33	30	10	-
Washington .....	13	8	35	42	2
West Virginia .....	32	28	27	12	1
Wisconsin .....	-	2	15	57	26
Wyoming .....	-	8	28	53	11
48 States .....	7	16	33	37	7
Previous week .....	7	16	32	38	7
Previous year .....	10	13	29	40	8

- Represents zero.

## Crop Progress and Condition Tables Expected Next Week

**Barley:** Harvested

**Corn:** Dent, Mature, Harvested, Condition

**Cotton:** Bolls Opening, Harvested, Condition

**Pasture and Range:** Condition

**Peanuts:** Harvested, Condition

**Rice:** Harvested

**Sorghum:** Coloring, Mature, Harvested, Condition

**Soybeans:** Dropping Leaves, Harvested, Condition

**Spring Wheat:** Harvested

**Sugarbeets:** Harvested

**Winter Wheat:** Planted

## Statistical Methodology

**Survey Procedures:** Crop progress and condition estimates are based on survey data collected each week from early April through the end of November. The non-probability crop progress and condition surveys include input from approximately 5,000 reporters whose occupations provide them opportunities to make visual observations and frequently bring them in contact with farmers in their counties. Based on standard definitions, these reporters subjectively estimate the progress of crops through various stages of development, as well as the progress of producer activities. They also provide subjective evaluations of crop conditions.

Most reporters complete their questionnaires on Friday or early Monday morning and submit them to the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) Field Offices in their States by mail, telephone, fax, e-mail, or through a secured internet website. A small number of reports are completed on Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. Regardless of when questionnaires are completed, reporters are asked to report for the entire week ending on Sunday. For reports submitted prior to the Sunday reference date, a degree of uncertainty is introduced by projections for weekend changes in progress and condition. By the end of the 2009 season, over 80 percent of the data were being submitted through the internet website. As a result, the majority of all data are submitted on Monday morning, significantly reducing projection uncertainty.

Reporters are sent written reporting instructions at the beginning of each season and are contacted periodically to ensure proper reporting. Terms and definitions of crop stages and condition categories used as reporting guidelines are available on the NASS website at [www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/National\\_Crop\\_Progress](http://www.nass.usda.gov/Publications/National_Crop_Progress).

**Estimating Procedures:** Reported data are reviewed for reasonableness and consistency by comparing with data reported the previous week and data reported in surrounding counties for the current week. Each State Field Office summarizes the reported data to district and State levels, weighting each county's reported data by NASS county acreage estimates. Summarized indications are compared with previous week estimates, and progress items are compared with earlier stages of development and historical averages to ensure reasonableness. Weather events and reporter comments are also taken into consideration. State estimates are submitted to the Agricultural Statistics Board (ASB) along with supporting comments, where they are compared with surrounding States and compiled into a National level summary by weighting each State by its acreage estimates.

**Revision Policy:** Progress and condition estimates in the *Crop Progress* report are released after 4:00 pm ET on the first business day of the week. These estimates are preliminary and subject to corrections or updates in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin* that is released at 12:00 pm ET on the second business day of the week. These estimates are subject to revision the following week.

## Information Contacts

Listed below are the commodity statisticians in the Crops Branch of the National Agricultural Statistics Service to contact for additional information. E-mail inquiries may be sent to [nass@nass.usda.gov](mailto:nass@nass.usda.gov)

Lance Honig, Chief, Crops Branch.....	(202) 720-2127
Jacqueline Moore, Head, Field Crops Section.....	(202) 720-2127
Suzanne Avilla – Peanuts, Rice .....	(202) 720-7688
Jacqueline Moore – Cotton, Cotton Ginnings, Sorghum .....	(202) 720-2127
Bryan Durham – Hay, Oats.....	(202) 690-3234
Anthony Prillaman – Corn, Proso Millet, Flaxseed .....	(202) 720-9526
Nick Schauer – Wheat, Rye .....	(202) 720-8068
Julie Schmidt – Crop Weather, Barley, Sugar Crops.....	(202) 720-7621
Travis Thorson – Soybeans, Sunflower, Other Oilseeds .....	(202) 720-7369

## Access to NASS Reports

For your convenience, you may access NASS reports and products the following ways:

- All reports are available electronically, at no cost, on the NASS web site: <http://www.nass.usda.gov>
- Both national and state specific reports are available via a free e-mail subscription. To set-up this free subscription, visit <http://www.nass.usda.gov> and in the “Receive NASS Updates” box under “Receive reports by Email,” click on “National” or “State” to select the reports you would like to receive.
- Printed reports may be purchased from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) by calling toll-free (800) 999-6779, or (703) 605-6220 if calling from outside the United States or Canada. Accepted methods of payment are Visa, MasterCard, check, or money order.

For more information on NASS surveys and reports, call the NASS Agricultural Statistics Hotline at (800) 727-9540, 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. ET, or e-mail: [nass@nass.usda.gov](mailto:nass@nass.usda.gov).

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## **USDA Data Users' Meeting**

**Monday October 25, 2010**

**Crowne Plaza Chicago-Metro**

**Chicago, Illinois 60661**

**312-829-5000**

The USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service will be organizing an open forum for data users. The purpose will be to provide updates on pending changes in the various statistical and information programs and seek comments and input from data users. Other USDA agencies to be represented will include the Agricultural Marketing Service, the Economic Research Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, and the World Agricultural Outlook Board. The Foreign Trade Division from the Census Bureau will also be included in the meeting.

For registration details or additional information for the Data Users' Meeting, see the NASS homepage at <http://www.nass.usda.gov/meeting/> or contact Marie Jordan (NASS) at 202-690-8141 or at [marie\\_jordan@nass.usda.gov](mailto:marie_jordan@nass.usda.gov).

This Data Users' Meeting precedes an Industry Outlook Meeting that will be held at the same location on Tuesday October 26, 2010. The Outlook meeting brings together analysts from various commodity sectors to discuss the outlook situation. For registration details or additional information for the Industry Outlook Meeting, see the Livestock and Marketing Information Center (LMIC) homepage at <http://www.lmic.info/> or contact Erica Rosa 303-236-0461 at [rosa@lmic.info](mailto:rosa@lmic.info) or Laura Lahr 303-236-0464 at [lahr@lmic.info](mailto:lahr@lmic.info).